HIS RESOLUTIONS PASSED WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE HOUSE ASSURED THAT THE SECOND MEANT NOTHING AT ALL-MANY DEMOCRATS VOTE AGAINST IT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, Jan. 15.-The Holman resolutions were adapted by the House to-day without change, after Mr. Holman had explained that the second resolution adopted it would not interfere with the business or practice of legislation. In other words, he assured favor of "economy" to tickle the "dear people" to-day. did not mean what it said, and that if it should be supposed to mean something, meant nothing at all and to take brenth, began the consideration of the report

make, but Holman tried to take it as a matter of that it recommended the appointment of clerks last rag of false pretence from his child with some and never have any business to transact. This they disgust and more reluctance. He was forced to do it, regarded as not only a violation of the great Democratic however, by members of his own party, who would not be pacified with private assurance that the resolution was not designed to bar future action of the House in regard to appropriations or other legislation, and was designed only for political effect. They demanded and insisted that this assurance should be publicly made on the floor of the House as the price of their support or silence. On the other hand, some of the ocrats, who favored the second resolution as it stood, scolded the venerable chairman for his lack of and grit, and declared that if he should modify his resolution they would refuse to support it. He was thus between two fires, and the result of the coercion exercised by members of his own party was een when he withdrew his motion to reconsider and Publicans had won a great victory through the ensions in the majority, and they had done it by pluck and demanding the right of speech and by forcing the fighting at every point during yesterday's debate. The Democratic purpose has been completely namasked and the resolutions stand out in their true light as an effusion of partisan demagogy. Only that and nothing more. They will scarcely answer even to paste on Only that and nothing Democratic transparencies in the coming Presidential dividual clerks to members.

There were sone Democrats, however, who apparently were atraid to trust Mr. Holman's word, for me of them voted against the second resolution and many more refused to vote at all. Indeed, when the first roll-call was finished it was doubtful if chough Democrats would vote to make a quorum, but by dint affort to reduce the number of committee clerkshtps. of personal appeals a good many were brought into line For God's sake, he said, do not ask committees to find

Crosby, Dixon, English, Geary, Gillespie, Harter, Haydes, Hoar, Houk, of Ooth; Lapham, Lynch, of the House should tie their hands and feet and then Mitchell, Newberry, Pation, Reilly, Stockdale, Stout.

Tracer, Wesdock and Williams, of Massachusetts:

that when it came to voting appropriations for gentlefive in all. The resolution was adopted by a men at the other end of the vote of 164 to 93.

The first resolution, which declares it to be the judgment of the House that it would be "repugnant to republican institutions" to do something which no party in the United States ever did or proposed to do, was carried by a vote of 227 to 41. A considerable number of Republicans voted for this, but forty—what? For his own business? No, for the business of the Republicans and the prominent means the result? There was not a man in the house to-day who was not paying out of his own pocket from 50 cents to \$1 a day for postage. For the number of Republicans voted for this, but forty—what? For his own business? No, for the business of the result of the prominent means the promiser of the results of the promiser. piece of political demogogy was never framed in to do their own work-get their pens and paper,

The first resolution reads as follows:

Resolved. That, in the judgment of this House, the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress, in money, public lands, bonds or by indersements, or by piedge of the public credit, to promote special private industries or enterprises of corporations, independent of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitie, and in manifest conflict with the spirits of our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the vesteriary and looked upon the neutral control of the constitutions as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the vesteriary and looked upon the remarkable specials. and foster the wealth of favored classes at the

olyed. In view of the present condition of the Treas-Resolved, In view of the present condition of the Treasury and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugel expenditure of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditures under any and all conditions lead inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public Treasury, except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several design of the conditions and treacle, for the purpose of as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several design of the conditions and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of brimstone and treacle, for the purpose of the shape of the partments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered.

RIVER AND HARBOR APROPRIATIONS.

submitted, beginning with the State of Maine. No benediction. There was more of history and fun in The committee will carefully go over general policy nor any limitation as to the aggregate yesterday's proceedings than he had ever before witamount of the bill have yet been decided upon. Mem-nessed on the floor of the House. There was bers say, however, that it is safe to assume that the bill will be considerably less than that of the last Con- jumped upon the back of debate with an alacrity which gress, and that no new improvements will be recom-mended unless they are of exceptional merit. The friends of the plan to afford relief to the great

wheat-growing region of the far Northwest by the con- thing or other back with scorn. He had got into struction of a canal or ship railway around the Dalles on the Columbia River, and thus afford water trans- calliope on a Mississippi River steamboat, and he had portation to the Pacific Ocean, have abandoned these expensive work of improvement authorized by Con- of those modern patent dolls of Edison's, with a grees. Representative Hermann, of Oregon, to-day introduced a bill having this end in view. It appropriates \$414,000 for the construction of a portage railway around the Dalles. The removal of the Dalles ob-structions would make the Columbia navigable for 500 miles further than at present. Eighteen million bush-els of wheat were annually produced in the country tributary to the part of the Columbia River above the Dalles.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SHIPPING LAWS.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- A bill of much interest to shipping merchants was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It amends Section 2.774 of the Revised Statutes (which requires masters of vessels arriving at a United States port to make, within forty-eight hours after arrival, to the collector of the district, a report in the form of a manifest, and containing all the particulars required to be inserted in and verified like a manifest) by providing that any of discharge or lading has not been declared, shall not be compelled to declare such port of discharge or lading the forty-eight hours. It also amends Section 2,807, Revised Statutes (which specifies what must be stated in the manifest), by providing that a vessel arriving at any United States port "for orders" may have it so entered upon the manifest in lieu of the name of the port of "discharge and lading."

Washington, Jan. 15.—The sub-committee of the not necessary, in order to put the Governor's mandon in order, to go beyond the confines of the American Senator Aldrich, has been actively at work lately in Republic. (Applause on the Republican side.) She the discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the had further said that, in order to hav her daughter's resolution of the Senate adopted at the close of the troussenu she had found little occasion to go beyond will proceed to New-York, where they expect to remain for some days, investigating personally the workings of the effect of the administrative sections of the act upon the revenues and business of the customs service and business of the customs service and business men.

SPELLING SCHOOLS FOR THE PEOPLE. improvement in spelling by the people of the country.

The bill authorizes the establishment of spelling schools involve directly a degree of profit to the agricultural class at the World's Fair, for which \$100,000 is appropri- that has not been known in recent years, and indirectly to ated, and of similar schools at New-York, Washington the transportation and manufacturing interests. Meanand Chicago, for which \$150,000 is appropriated. A
preachle to the bill recites the lack of uniformity in the method of spelling, and the little attention paid to this branch of education generally. It is proposed to correct this as far as possible by the establishment of these large schools, with the addition of 100 smaller ones in various parts of the country; and according to the bill, Charles A. Story, of Chicago, is to have gen-eral direction of the proposed reform.

FOR THE ADMISSION OF ARIZONA.

to take effect on January 1, 1893. The people of the Territory are authorized at the general election in November to elect State officers and members of the

HOLMAN'S CHEAP DEMAGOGY Legislature and one Representative in Congress, whose the time the act takes effect. At the meeting of Legislature two United States Senators are to be cho

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

A HOT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. BOUTELLE'S AMUSING SPEECH ON HOLMAN'S

RETRENCHMENT MEDICINE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. the House that the second resolution, which had been the Democratic majority in the House, without pausing was as fingrant and cheap a piece of demagogy as the of the Committee on Accounts in favor of the employment and payment of clerks for all the standing and This should have been a humiliating confession for select committees. Two of the Democratic members the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to of the committee opposed the report on the ground course, although it was apparent that he stripped the number of committees which seldom or never meet idea of "economy," but as a piece of inexcusable

extravagance.

They were not the only Democrats who took this view of the matter, and for more than two hours a hot debate raged on the Democratic side over the question. The great feature of the afternoon's debate, who however, was the speech of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who kept the House in convalsions of laughter while he

When the House then took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Accounts, assigning clerks to the various committees, Mr. Dickerson, of Kentucky, quoted statistics to show that there was undue ex-

penditure in this respect.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of an amendment authorizing each member not a chairman

Mr. Moses, of Louisiana, supported the repor the committee. If Congress expected to search for extravagance in the departments it must be provided

with committees.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, not only supported the mittee report, but advocated the appointment of in-Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, said that he had voted

against the granting of subsidies and he was opposed to voting a subsidy of \$2,186 a year to the chairman of a committee to which no public business was ever Mr. Cummings, of New-York, protested against the

on the second call.

The Democrats who refused to trust Holman and their own thread and buttons. He had known from experience in the House that at the beginning of every term of Congress there were certain men (whether they American, Beltzhouver, Bushnell, Chapman, Coolidge Amerman, Beltzhoover, Bushnell, Chapman, Coolidge, were economists or not he could not say), who deliberately began by making a proposal that members not wait to be told what these gentlemen required. The House had, in years gone by, tried to institute do, was carried by a vote of 2. O this, but forty-able number of Republicans voted for this, but forty-one Republicans-including all the prominent mem-of his constituents. Now it was proposed, in addition, bers-very properly refused to do so, for a more arrant that the chairmen of committees should be compelled to the statonery room and have their mucliage bottle filled, wait upon themselves and pay for their own

vesterday and looked upon the remarkable speciacle expense of the whole people who bear the burdens of government, and manifestly furnishes undue facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which a government of the people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation.

The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, In view of the present condition of the Treasure of the whole properties and the properties of the present condition of the Treasure was repeating itself. The performance of the whole people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation. simple. History was repeating itself. The performbreaking down their appetite and saving provisions. (Laughter.) Now, according to the preurranged form. Mr. Pecksniff arose, and with taffee in one hand and Washington, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on an amendment in the other, undertook to follow the great onward course of retrenchment and reform. Then on of a River and Harbor Appropriation bill. the other friend, the Rev. Chadband, of Kentucky, came each estimate in with "bless you, my volatile friend from Alabama '(Mr. Wheeler), who reminded one of the representative of the Darwinian theory, leaping upon the back of the trick elephant. (Laughter.) That gentleman had started to harl some difficulties with his voice. He had opened up like a wound up like a sandpeep with the pneumonia. more costly projects, and will endeavor to have a less (Laughter.) The gentleman had reminded him of one phonograph within it. sometimes an imperfect cylinder got into the machine, and from the diapason of a brass band, it ran down to a feeble squeat (Laughter.) He was airaid that the gentleman had

broken something inside himself. There was a geitleman from Missouri (Mr. Dockery) gentleman who was haunted all the time by the nightmare of apprehension that he was too good looking to be taken for a Democratic statesman, and there fore felt obliged on all occasions to keep up the as-

surance of Democratic party orthodoxy.

After all this came the "deus ex machina," the gentleman from Indiana, undertaking to start the reform machinery by protestations; undertaking to deal with public affairs as if they were a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and even then attempting to cheat the machine by dropping in a bogu; nickel. (Lough-

ter.)

Mr. Boutelle then proceeded to invelgh against the Democratic party for its lack of pairiotism, saying that in the last six months he had heard only of one patriotic remark being made by a Democrat, and that Democrat was a woman. He referred to the estimable wife o the present Governor of the great State of New-York. That lady, on visiting the Executive Mansion, which for several terms had been occupied by Democratic bachelors had, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, alluded to the necessity of refurnishing FINDING OUT THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ACT. the House. She had said on that occasion that it was last Congress, directing the committee to make a re-the shops of Watertown. When the firms there did port upon the effect upon the country of the McKinley not have the article called for, she would buy them act and past tariff acts. To-morrow Senator Aldrich, of the manufacturers or the importers. (At the word necompanied by Senators Allison, Hiscock, Carlisie and "importers," the Democrats burst into laughter, as if

dinary. In the month of November, 1891, these exceed \$110,000,000, yielding a net balance as against exports in favor of this country for that month alone of over \$15,000,-990, and bringing the net balance for three months previou Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, has atroduced in the House a bill having as its object an that such sound facts as these shall not tell with great

After the Grip

Convalencence is very slow, and to recover the healthtone a good tonic is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sar-caparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier after attacks of FOR THE ADMISSION OF ARIZONA.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to-day introduced a bill providing for the admission of the Territory of Arizona into the Union in accordance with the Constitution heretofore ratified and adopted by the people of the Territory. The net is to take effect on January 1, 1893. The people of the Territory are authorized at the general election in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Soon. Hand-McNally Indexed Atlas of the have found in it restoration to health and strength after this dreaded complaint.

making goes there is no visible reason why the United States should not have a "happy New-Year."

And Mr. Spenker, continued Mr. Boutelle, the only people in the United States to day who fail to unite that aspiration are those who claim to be the leaders of the Democratic party, and I will say to them in conclusion that the p-ople of this great country are going to have a happy and a prosperou new year, in spite of the Democratic party, the gentle-man from Indiana (Mr. Holman) and his little slot-machine. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Enloc, of Tennessee, endeavored to ask a question, and on Mr. Boutelle, refusing to yield, persisted in his effort, which led Mr. Boutelle to remark that the gentleman's action was a discourtesy to the lady and not to him (Mr. Boutelle). then quoted further from Mrs. Flower's interviev, in which she states that she is an American through and through, and that she has yet to find a better and cheaper place in which to shop than in America

stores. (Applause on Republican side.)

Mr. Cempton, of Maryland, commended to President
ans Mrs. Harrison the good advice given by Mrs.

Plower, especially in regard to the purchase of China,

(Laughter and appliance on Democratic side.)

Mr. Cummings, of New-York, wished to add to the speech of the gentleman from Maine this fact: That and the true Democratic state of the state. under the two Democratic administrations of the State New-York, the State debt had been reduced \$7,000,000, and that \$3,000,000 had been left in the

87,000,000, and that \$3,000,000 had been left in the treasury when Governor Hill retired—that treasury having been empty when Grover Clevelard entered into office. (Applainse on Democratic side.)

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee said that he had also enjoyed the spectacle of yesferday and the harmless debate of the spectacle of yesferday and the harmless debate of today. He thought that the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) might be characterized as the outburst of public conscience. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) had spoken of Mrs. Squeers and of the fact that she had administered brimstone and treacle to the boys. If the gentleman had read the story further he would remember that after a time the students had overturned the administration and taking the long spoon had compelled her to take the brimstone herself. That was exactly what the people had done, Twelve months ago the Republicans had compelled the Democratic party to take brimstone and treacle, but the people had overturned their administration and the Democratic party was now giving brimstone to the Republicans.

A Republican member, rising to a point of order,

Democratic party was now giving branched of order, A Republican member, rising to a point of order, A Republican member, rising to a point of order, that Mr. Enlow was not addressing himself to the question under consideration. Mr. Enlow expressed the hope that the presiding officer would allow him to flap his that the presiding officer would allow him to flap his wings a little. In the last Congress the Cair had cut them off with a hatchet, and he had to go to his own State to seek that freedom of debate which belonged to an American citizen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Boatner, of Louislana, withdrew his amendment, and although Mr. Raines, of New-York, was seeking the floor. Mr. Rusk, of Maryland, demanded the previous opestion.

Mr. Reed, of Maine-Is the effect of that to cut off debate?
The Speaker pro tem-The Chair will reply to the inquiry that that is the effect.

Mr. Reed (dryly)—We will have to go to our own States in order to have that freedom of debate which belongs to an American citizen. (Langhter.)
The minority substitute providing for twenty-four clerks was defeated—yeas 54, nays 164; and the majority report, which provides for thirty-seven clerks, was greed to.

MR. STONE'S RECIPROCITY RESOLUTION Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Stone, of Kentucky, is one Democrat who professes to be anxious to learn all about the effects of reciprocity upon the

export trade of this country, and he has accordingly effered and the Heuse has adopted a resolution re questing the Secretary of the Trensury to furnish that body with a tabulated statement of the exports to Porto Rico and the Dominican Republic since the reci-procity agreement went into effect, showing what inrease if any has taken place since that time. Mr. Stone shows a commendable disposition to learn, and it seems strange that he should have omitted Caba and Brazil from his resolution, in view of cer

tain facts. In the first place, the annual experts to Porto Bico and San Domingo combined, in the year ended June 30, 1890, the last one for which full returns have been published amounted to only 85,174. 351, while experts to Cuba amounted to \$12,669,500. or four times as much. In the same year the exports rom the United States to Brazil amounted to \$11,002. 496. It thus appears that Mr. Stone's resolution call for a report on less than 11 1-2 per cent of the export trade affected by the reciprocity agreement now in force. The emission of Cuba seems to be all the more singular in view of the fact that Cuba and Porte Rico were included in the same agreement and went into effect on the same day, September 1, 1891. The agreement with the Dominican Government went into effect on the same date.

In the second place, the agreement with Brazil became operative five months before the other agreement mentioned, and for that reason if no other, the omission of that country from the resolution seems not only natural, but inexcusable. It is not inexplicable, how ever, in view of Mr. Stone's statement to a reporter of "The Washington Post," in which he said: "I wan the country to know whether there has been any practical benefit to the American people since the inauguration of these reciproral relations with the auguration of these recipro at relations with the co-tries mentioned in my resolution. I have not enun-ated all the relations, but these will be enough to gin on. I have made a careful investigation of it matter, as far as I have been able, and I do not leve that any good has resulted to the people. I am mistaken I shall be very glad to acknowledge

CONSIDERING THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS. Washington, Jan. 15 Judiciary was in session for several hours this after noon considering the judicial nominations. Senato Turple appeared before the committee to protes against the confirmation of Judge Wood's nomination to fill the place on the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Voorhees, who is the principal opponent of the nom-ination, is not in Washington and will not reach here before next week. It is the intention of the oppon-ents of the nomination to use every effort meanwhite to postpone decisive action upon it until the Indiana Senator returns to Washington. Senator returns to Washington. From what can be gathered from interested persons the opposition to Judge Wood's nomination is not likely to have the support of any Republican Senators and it will doubtle

be confirmed in the course of time.

It appears that some protests have also been filed magainst the confirmation of Judge McCormick, non-inated to fill a place on the Texas circuit. These pro-tests, it is said, grow out of the action of the judge in disposing of a house presented to him by citizens of Graham, Tex., as an inducement to cause him to live in that place.

TRYING TO PREVENT DEALINGS IN FUTURES Washington, Jan. 15.-Representative Alexander, of North Carelina, to day introduced into the House a bill relating to "gambling in agricultural products This gambling, according to the bill, is defined to be a contract to sell for nature delivery corn, wheat, outs rye, barley, etc., the contractor or seller not being the owner, or agent of the owner, at the time of the making of the contract. The bill excludes from the mells any letters, postal cards or circulars concerning gambing in agricultural products, and checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes or money-orders for use for such purpose. It also excludes from the malisnewspapers, circulars, pamphlets or publications of any kind containing advertisements, telegraphic reports, or other articles giving quotations of any market relating to gambling in agricultural products. A tax of \$2 a word is levied on each interstate telegraph or telephone message used in aid of the gambling or telephone message referred to in the act.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Jan. 15.-In his prayer this morning the House the Chaplain feelingly alluded to the death the Duke of Clarence and of Cardinal Manning, Among the bills introduced and referred were these By Mr. Lane, of Illinois-Placing salt, lumber, nails,

otton ties, binding twine and agricultural implements on the free list. By Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee-To place salt on the

On motion of Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, February 6 was set apart for the delivery of culogies to the late Representative Lee, of Virginia. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, introduced a bill amending

the Presidential Succession act so as to add the office of Secretary of Agriculture after that of the Secretary of the Interior. Referred.

The House adjourned till Monday. FOR INVESTIGATING THE CENSUS OFFICE. Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Alderson, of West Virginia, to-day introduced a resolution in the House to appoint a committee of seven members to investigate certain charges brought against the management of the Census Office.

SILVER PURCHASES. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The offers of silver to the y Department to-day aggregated 462,000 The amount purchased was 262,000 ounces. as follows: 162,000 ounces at \$.9348; 100,000 ounces at \$.9350.

A DIVIDEND FOR CREDITORS OF THE MAVERICK. Washington, Jan. 15.—The Controller of the Cur-rency has declared a first dividend of 40 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Maverick National Bank of Boston on Claims proved, amounting to \$5,114,959.

PRESERVATION OF WESTERN FORESTS. Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Noble has written letters to the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, urging that prompt and efficient steps be taken

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by Congress to protect and preserve from depredations the forest reservations which have recently been ereated by proclamation of the President.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE. NO BEGINNING YET MADE TOWARD FRAMING

THEM-SOME PROBABLE FEATURES. Washington, Jan. 15 (Special).-Two years ago the Democrats howled themselves hourse and went about with hands uplifted in horror because the Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the List Congress began the business of legislation under the forms and usages of "general parliamentary law" and proceeded with it until a code of rules had been framed and adopted. Republican institutions were in danger then, and tyranny ruled the hour. Two short years have passed, and behold, the Democratic ma-jority in the House of Representatives of the Lid Congress is doing precisely the same thing, and how long it will continue to be done no man can now foresee. No beginning has been made in framing a code of rule and meeting of the Committee on Rules has yet been held to begin that work. Of course this is due in part to the serious illness of Speaker Crisp, who has been confined to his bed durvalescent, will probably not be able to attend meeting of the committee for a week to come. is understood that the other Democratic members of the committee-Messrs. McMillin and Catchings-have had some informal discussions in regard to certting features of the proposed code, but that even they have not taken up the subject except in the most tentative way. There has been, of course, no consultation veen them and the Republican members of the

It is understood that Messrs, McMillin and Catch ings have found at least one point of disagreement The last House fixed the quorum of the Committee of the Whole at 100 members, a provision which was action of business without in the least endangering the integrity of legislation. It appears that there is a Catchings as to the propriety of embodying this provision in the new rules-a question of propriety solely for nobody doubts the wisdom of the provision. But "Reed rules" is an important question, a hard nut to

of engrafting a provision which will allow of the fastening of "riders" to general appropriation bills will be recommended for adoption whenever a code most vicious provision when it was in force years ago and the Democrats themselves discarded it when they had control of the House. Its readoption now

they had control of the House. Its readoption now would signify that the Democratic majority in the House is determined to attempt indirectly to repeal certain laws enacted by the last Congress which they cannot hope to repeal by direct, legitlmate means.

There is reason to believe, also, that the provision of the rules of this last House which curtailed the power to filliuster will be retained in a modified form. The Republicans cannot complain, but it will be a subject of legitimate comment if the Democrats shall adopt a Republican provision which they denounced so bitterly and opposed so stubbornly in the last Congress.

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHANNELS

Washington, Jan. 15.-In the House to-day Representative Ketchae, of New-York (by request), intro-War to contract with Charles Stoughton, or with with himself, for the construction, at a sum not exceeding \$970,000, of a channel from the Hudson River through the Harism River to the upper end of Randall's Island, 25-0 feet in width, and 15 feet in depth, using uch portions as are already excavated; also for the construction of a channel from the upper end of Randall's Island through the Harlem Kills to Long Island Sound, 250 feet in width and 15 feet in depth, for a sum not exceeding \$1,650,000.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- Senator Squire, who has sucseded Senator Dolph as chairman of the Senate Commitimportant place. During the Rebellion he made an exthen he has been identified with the manufacture of drearms, and during his extended travels abroad has taken a great interest in the modern fortifications of the Old World. Few, if any, of his colleagues possess a more thorough knowledge of the defence of the Pacific Const, and he has, by study and travel, acquired a wide range of information as to the needs of the Atlantic scaboard also. In case of hostilities the hairmanship of the committee would be one of the most important in the senate. It is not unimportant

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Jan. 15.-The following changes in the lieved from duty in the Department of Texas and will tstence at Boston. Captain Clarge will proceed to St. Paul, Mica., and report to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for duty as chief commissary of subsistence of that department, relieving Lleurenant-Colonel Thomas O. Sullivan, assistant commessary general of substatence Literatement-Colonel Sullivan will proceed to Chicago, and Identenant-Colonel Sullivan will proceed to Chicago, and relieve Major Thomas Wilson, commissary, as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Chicago. Major Wilson will proceed to New-York and relieve Colonel George Bell, assistant commissary general of subsistence, as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at New-York. A board of officers is apcontractors and others and to prepare suitable regulations and requirements for the acceptance of bonds that may be offered by surety companies. The detail for the Board is Lieutenant-Colonel Winthrop, deputy judge-advocate-gen-enal; Major Daniel R. Larned, paymaster; Major James Gillis, quartermaster; Major Jeremtah H. Gilman, commis-sary of subsistence; Captain James C. Merrill, assistant sary of substances There are a surgery of Engineers Captain Valentine McNaily, Ordnance Department. Sec. and Lieutenant Hayden B. Cole, 3d Infantey, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a first licutement by reason of disability incident to the service. is by direction of the President retired from active service as a first Heutemant of Infantry. First Lieutemant William Shipp, 18th Cavalry, will repair to Baleigh, N. C., and report in person to the Governor of North Carolina for temporary duty in connection with the militia of that State. The following transfers in the 25th infantry are

First Lieutenant John McMartin, late regimental adjutant, unassigned, to Company G: First Lieutenant Alfred & Frost from Company G to Company A, vice-First Lieu-tenant Harry A. Leonhaeuser, who will remain unassigned pending the appointment of a regimental adjutant; Second Lieutenant William P. Martin, to Company K; Second Lieutenant William F. Martin, to Company R: Second Lieutenant U. G. McAlesander, from Company II to Com-pany I, Second Lieutenant Henry L. McCorkie, from Com-pany I to Company II; Second Lieutenant John S. Mur-dock, from Company K to Company C. Captain Moses Harris, 1st Cavairy, will be relieved from recruiting duty and will proceed to join his regiment. The leave of absence granted Captain Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, extended three menths on surgeon's certificate of disa-

Lieutenant C. H. Lyman has been ordered to the New ark. Licutement G. C. Hanus has been detached from vius; Lieutenant A. F. Fechteler, detached from the office of Navel Intelligence and ordered to the Mobican.

HIS CAUGHT HIS STEAMER WITH A TUGBOAT. Samuel O. Church, of No. 131 Hudson-st., went to Police Headquarters yesterday and had a general alarm sent out, directing a search for his brother, the Rev. An-

J. H. French, Auctioneer,
wishes to aenounce that on Monday, Jan. 18th, beginning
at 11 p. m. dully, he will sell the stock of Diamonds,
Watches, Solid Silverware, Plated Ware, Bronzes and Antiques, of Johnston & Son, for 50 years Jewelers at 150 Howery, and which, for convenience of saie, has been removed to 931 B'way, near 21st-st., where the auction

drow J. Church, of Pfermont, N. Y., who came to the city on the steamship Hondo for Costa Rica. The wife and on the steamship Hondo for Costa Rica. The wire one daughter went directly to the vessel and sailed on it, but the minister failed to get to the pier in time to get aboard there and had disappeared, Mr. Church said. Yesterday afternoon it was learned that the minister had pursued the vessel on a tugboat and had sailed with his wife and daughter on Wednesday. The alarm was countermanded.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

JOSEPH H. COATES & CO'S, LIABILITIES ESTI-MATED TO BE OVER \$1,000,000.

Albert Russell Metz, printer at No. 60 John-st., made an assignment yesterday without preferences to John Britten. The liabilities are estimated at \$10,000 and

Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday received an atbeputy sherid Heimberger years)

1. A property of the Washington Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, of Gioncester, N. J., in favor of Charles M. Hough. This is the company of which Joseph H. Coates, the Philadelphia cotton merchant who made an assignment on Thursday to Horace H. Fritz, is president.

A judgment for \$495 and an attachment for \$155

were entered yesterday against the Corset Supply Company, of No. 44 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn.

Judgment for \$32,788 was yesterday entered against the Empire State Type Founding Company, of No. 15 Frankfort-st., in favor of Henry C. saffen, on an as-signed claim of Walker & Bresnan, for money advanced and goods sold in the last six years. S. R. Walker is

esident and P. H. Bresnan treasurer. Philadelphia, Jan. 15,—The assignee is to-day making an examination of the books of Joseph H. Coates & Co., the cotton firm which falled yesterday. No definite statement of assets and Habilities has been prepared, but it is understood that the amount involved is over \$1,000,000. A protested note of \$5,000 was the immediate cause of the embarrassment, together with a call from their Liverpool brokers for several thousand pounds. The firm is selling agent for over forty mills in the South, but it is said none of them will be affected. THE NICHOLSON BANK FAILURE.

Baltimore, Jan. 15 (Special).—The results of the failure of J. J. Nicholson & Sons, the bankers, are even worse than at first reported. His financial troubles and the recent death of his trother have completely shattered the mind of John H. R. Nicholson, and his physicians are of the opinion that he will have to be sent to an insane asylum. Allmitt, Nixon & Golds-borough, large wholesale boot and shoe dealers, made an assignment to-day with liabilities of about \$80,000. The assets are believed to be sufficient to cover them. The direct cause of the firm's trouble was the Nicholson failure, they having large deposits in that bank. The principal creditors are New-England manufacturers. A petition for a receiver of the Baltimore Publishing Company was filed in court to-day by the attorney for the trustees of the Nicholsons, who had \$75,000 worth of stock in the company. The Publishing Com-pany did a large business in Catholic publications. It deposited with the Nicholsens and is no doubt sedously affected by the collapse. Replevins were pouring in on the Nicholsons all day and two other business houses are likely to join in the crash. Four Baltimore bankers are losers for small amounts. The Nicholsons did a large collection business and Western and southern banks will be the largest claimants. This afternoon a deputy sheriff appeared at the house and demanded twenty two checks given to the Nicholson house yesterday by the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, aggregating \$1,749 30. They had been turned into the bank by the Citizens' Bank runner. The trustees decided to give up the checks and trust to Bugation for their return. The Citizens' Bank filed a bond for twice the amount of the checks before the writ was issued. The City Circuit Court assumed jurisdiction in the trust estate of J. J. Nicholson & Mr. Nicholson's condition is pitiful. He continually

calls for his dead brother to come and help him out of his troubles. His brother, Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee, remains with him, but the sick man does not even know him. An intimate friend of the family said to-day that Mr. Nicholson had been insane since last Monday. He was not able to make an entry in the books and imagined that money had been paid out and large transactions taken place, when nothing of the sort had occurred. Bishop Mcholson advised the making of an assignment, but his brother, not appearing to understand the proceedings, protested against the closing of the bank's doors, and declared that he intended to continue business. The trustees are not yet prepared to make a statement.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

by the Typothetae on Monday, with a dinner at the Hote. Brunswick. The members will take seats at the table Brunswick. The members will take seats at the table at 6 o'clock, and the speaking in response to toasts will begin as early as 9 o'clock. Carl Schurz will respond to the toast "Benjamin Franklin." John Bigelow, St. Clair McKelway, Frederic Taylor, F. Hopkinson Smith, Parke Godwin, Joseph Howard, in, and others will also speak.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Secrets will be held at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening.

Veterans of the 7th Regiment was held Thursday even-ing at Makketti's, and resulted as follows: President, Colonel John N. Coyne; vice-presidents. General Egbert L. Viele, Colonel C. N. Swift and Lieutenant T. W. Hughes; treasurer, W. L. Darling; secretary, Captain A.

The lecture this evening in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered by Dr. R. W. Raymond on "Irrigation in Esypt," with illustrations.

The French Branch of the Young Men's Christian As-

milation, at No. 128 West Twenty-third-st., will hold its

anniversary exercises to night.

The Columbia College Dramatic Club has announced that it will present a farm-comedy, "Confusion," and Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, "Trial by Jury," in the herkeley Lyceum, beginning on Monday evening, February S, with a matinee on the following Saturday.

ITEMS OF ROMAN CAIROLIC NEWS. Arrangements have been made for the twenty-third an-

Arrangements have been made for the twenty-third annual dinner of the Manhattan College Alumni. The dinner will take place on Wednesday evening, February 10, at the De La Saile Institute, Sixth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st. It is expected that about 150 will be present. The president of the alumni association, the Rev. Dr. Maliek A. Cunnton, will preside. Lieutenaut-Governor Sheehan, who is president of the St. Joseph's Alumni Association; Empher Opinitialar, Validar in the community. Brother Quintinian, visitor to the communities of the East-ern States: Mayor Grant, Brother Anthony, the president of Manhattan College, and many other prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen are expected to attend the dinner. The report of the Roman Catholic fleeby

The report of the Reman Catholic Orphan Asylum for 1891 shows that during the year beginning October 1, 1890, and ending September 30, 1891, ninety-aeven boys were admitted, of whom twenty-three were full orphans and seventy-four were half orphans. The number of girls admitted was 114, of whom lifteen were full orphans and musty-time were half orphans. Thirty came from the Cathodral parish, sixteen from St. Paul the Apostle parish, thirteen from the Sacred Heart parish, ten from St. Gabriel's parish, ten from the Immaculate Conception parish, twelve from St. Francis Navier's parish, six from St. brief's parish, ten from St. Francis Navier's parish, six from St. Brigit's parish, four from St. Stephen's parish and the

Bright's parish, four from St. Stephen's parish and the rest from the other parishes. Remaining in the asylum are 451 hoys and 406 girls.

The Xavier Athielic Club has elected the following officers: President, William J. V. Hart; first vice-president, Joseph B. Maxwell; second vice-president, Datiel J. Smith; secretary, Edward J. Princhett; treasurer, James F. McGoire; captain, Peter Burns.

The Catholic Young Men's Association has elected the

following officers: President, T. E. Driscoll; vice-president, H. F. Gilmartin; recording secretary, H. E. Needham; financial secretary, W. A. Weber; corresponding secretary, J. A. Spuart; treasurer, J. F. Whelan; fibrariao, J. J.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S QUEER VISITOR INSANE. Chicago, Jan. 15 .- Martin McConaha, the man who as arrested a few days ago white demanding from Judge Gresham, of the Federal Court, \$5,000, which he said Jay Gould had sent to him (McConaha), was adjudged insane to-day.



by dealers who
"cut" prices.
"Cutting" prices
leads to "cutting"
goods. For this reason and to protect the public, the geneine medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce, are now sold only through regularly author

ized agents, who can sell only at the following long-esablished prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, \$1.00 per bottle. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, \$1.00 per bottle. Dr. Pierce's Plensant Pellets, 25 cents per vial.

The genuine medicines, which can be had only at these prices, are the cheapest remedies you can use, for they're quaranteed. It's "value received or no pay." In every case where Dr. Pierce's medicines fail to benefit or cure, the makers will return the money. Refuse everything offered as Dr. Pierce's medicines at less than the above prices. They are generally spurious. medicines at less than the above prices.
They are generally spurious.
Don't get something that the dealer says is
"just as good." It may be better for him,
but it's pretty certain to be worse for you.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre,

Penn., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of octema or sait rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for mc. On the 22d of last September, I had the mi-fortune to bruise my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plas-ter on it. Inside of a week I had a ter-rible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I

and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went, and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides co-ting me big money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as hig as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got seared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a seet, and inside of five weeks my log was heared up as well as it ever was, except the Dirible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

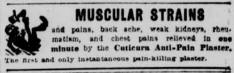
JOHN THIEL, 243 E. 93d Street, New-York.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Human Remedies, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause, and CUTICUTA, the great Skin Core, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautiller, externally to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, speedily and permanently cure every species of liching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrolulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP PRICE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. The Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 cottimonials.

PIM PLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and olig



EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN MEATS.

DR. SALMON'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE MANSAS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 15 .- Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, read a paper yesterday before the State Agricultural Society on "The Introduction of American Meats Into Euro-nean Markets." Among other things he said: "It has been estimated that the volume of our trade annihilated by the prohibition of American pork by foreign countries, was not less than \$26,000,000 a year for the last ten years, or a total of \$260,000,000, which destroyed our chance of profit in hogs. But this great quantity of meat which we were forced to consume at me competed with beef and brought to a crisis the terrible depression in our cattle industry, from which we have only recently begun to recover. Now, if we add the \$325,000,000 lost on our cattle trade and the \$260,000,000 on our hog trade, we have a grand total of \$585,000,000 lost to our farmers during ten years from unjust measures enforced by foreign Governments

against our export trade. Regarding the inspection of meats intended for export, the inspection has been in every respect a success. It has been demonstrated that it is possible to inspect animals at the time of slaughter, even in the great packing-houses, where thousands are killed daily, without delaying the business of the packer. It has been demonstrated that it can be made at a cost of about 3 cents a head for cattle and about 6 cents for hogs. It has also been demonstrated that inspection carried on in this way has been sufficient to open the markets of the world to our meats and greatly prove their reputation both at home and in foreign markets. That the removal of the prohibition has not yet greatly affected the price of pork is because the markets thus guined will only take inspected pork, and our force of inspectors, owing to lack of funds, is too small to inspect enough pork to keep these markets supplied. We have inspected about 475,000 carcasses, which is not sufficient to have much effect."

LUCKILY THE CABOOSE WAS EMPTY.

A TRAIN RUNNING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR CRASHES INTO A REAR CAR.

Passengers on the Baltimore and Washington express on the New-Jersey Central road had a narrow scape from death near Dunellen on Thursday night. At a point where the tracks are a network of switches, one of the switches had been opened to permit a local passenger train to shift tracks, and it is said the one of the switching name of the specific of the switching of the switchin used for fast express trains. The Royal Blue line express, running at sixty miles an hour, crashed into the freight immediately afterward, and before warning signals could be displayed. The fog was so heavy that the engineer of the express falled to see the wrecked freight train until he was almost upon it. He quickly reversed the locomotive, but the speed was carrely checked before the crash came. The heavy engine cut its way into the midst of the wreckage before its onward course was stopped. The caboose of the freight train was empty at the time, and there fore none of the trainmen was hurt. The engineer and fireman of the express escaped with a severe shaking up. The passengers owe their escape in a great measure to the vestibuled arrangement of the ponmeasure to the vestment attacked them from telescoping, derous cars, which prevented them from telescoping. Three wrecking crews were at work until daylight clearing away the wreckage. The express was 'we nours late in arriving at Jersey City.

AID FOR IWO ELDERLY SISTERS.

Dr. Laura M. Wright, No. 35 West Ninety-ninth-st., in behalf of the New-York Practical Aid Society, desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following amounts, in response to her appeal for aid for two elderly sisters in Pifteenth-st., published in The Tribune of January 10: "V. N.," \$10; "M. R.," \$5; "M. J. H.," \$1; "B. B. P. J.," \$5; :: L. P. R.," \$1; "M. A. P.," \$3, and Miss "M. W." pleages \$3 as one of the thirteen. All inquiries should be made through Dr. Wright.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

MONTANA HAS THE NEWEST STORM CENTRE Washington, Jan. 15.-A storm of considerable intensity is developing in Montana. The clearing condition has moved from Assinibola to Lake Superior. Rain or snew has fallen on the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Lake regions, and has steadily risen elsewhere. Clearing weather is indicated in New-England, snow flurries in the Missogri Valley, and generally fair elsewhere. The Emperature will full in the lower Lake regions and on the Middle and North Atlantic coasts, and will generally rise elsewhere.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY.

For New-England, clearing, preceded by snow on the nmediate coast; colder; northerly winds.
For New-York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware. daryland and Virginia, generally fair; northwesteriy

For the Carolinas, generally fair; slightly cooler on the For Georgia, Florida and Alabama, generally fair;

armer.
For Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern and Northwesters
Colas, Arsansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, generally fails:

ecas, Aramisas, Rentucky and Tonnessee, peneral lightly warmer.

For West Virginia, clearing; warmer by night.

For Ohio and Wisconsin, fair; warmer by night.

For Indians and Hinois, generally fair; warmer.

For Michigan, generally fair, with snow furries on all Michigan; warmer by night.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair; warmer.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair; slightly warmer.

For North Dakota, snow in the west; slightly warmer.

For South Dakota, snow in the west; slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, snow in the west; slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, snow illuries in the northwest; fair cleewhere; warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.01 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tril une Office, Jan. 16, 1 a. m.-Cloudiness pravailed all day yesterday, with rain very early in the and wet snow during the forenoon. The skies cleared in the evening. Brisk northwesterly winds were the rule In the morning the humidity was .95, and at S p. m. It In the morning the animalty was 455, was 71. The temperature full from 45 to 24 degrees was 71. The temperature full from 45 to 24 degrees between midnight, the average (25%) below 3½ lower than on the corresponding day last year and 24 lower than on last Friday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be slightly coller, fair weather.

Buffet sleeping car, through to San Francisco, via New-York Central every Tuesday. Send for illustrated pamphiet.